淡江大學九十四學年度轉學生招生考試試題

系別： 經濟學系三年級　　　　科目：總體經濟學
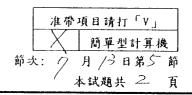
准帶項目請打「V」

| X | 簡單型計算機 |

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本試題雙面印製

I. Multiple choice (40%)

1. A monetary policy which is likely to bring about a "soft landing" requires that interest rates be _____ while inflation is _____ and unemployment is _____ the natural rate level.
   a. raised, rising, above
   b. raised, falling, below
   c. lowered, falling, above
   d. lowered, rising, below

2. The "Fisher effect" occurs when a one-percentage-point rise in expected inflation _____ interest rate by one percentage point.
   a. raises the nominal
   b. lowers the expected real
   c. raises the real
   d. lowers the expected nominal

3. Taxes and government expenditure that, without need for additional government action, change in response to changes in the level of economic activity are called
   a. cyclical balanced budgets.
   b. discretionary fiscal variables.
   c. built-in monetary stabilizers.
   d. automatic stabilizers.

4. With a temporary income tax surcharge, according to the _____, household consumption should _____.
   a. LCH; stay the same since lifecycles have not changed.
   b. LCH; rise even though disposable income falls.
   c. PIH; fall since disposable income falls.
   d. LCH; fall since lifecycles have not changed.

5. The "time inconsistency" argument is that a downward shift of the short-run Phillips curve, which comes about with a _____ of inflationary expectations, is more likely when monetary policy _____.
   a. lowering, follows a rigid rule
   b. lowering, is at the discretion of policymakers
   c. raising, follows a rigid rule
   d. raising, is at the discretion of policymakers

◀ 注意背面尚有試題 ▶

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II.　(20%)$Y = C + G + X - M$ 與 $Y = C + S + T$　為國民所得決定之方程式
請討論以下各項.
甲、以符號表示政府儲蓄與全國儲蓄.
乙、由此兩方程式導引說明本國投資資金來源.
丙、若全世界簡化為兩個經濟體（本國與外國）. 假設於原先世界的均衡利率水準（本國以美國為例）為一債務國（本國自國外借貸），繪圖說明本國政府支出增加對世界均衡利率水準與本國自國外借貸之額度有何影響？

III.　(20%)請分析說明美國(大國)採取擴張性的貨幣政策對日本(大國) 及台灣(小國)的產出及經常帳的影響.

IV.　(20%) Solow growth model
(1) 請以 Solow growth model 說明一個人口成長率高的國家, 其人均所得較低, 而總產出卻有較高的成長率. (假定一國的總合生產函數為 $Y = AF(K, L)$. K, L 各代表資本與勞動,　A 為多因素生產力, $F(K, L)$ 為 constant returns to scale, 人口成長率 n,　儲蓄率 s.
(2) Solow model 預測經濟成長率與國民所得水準成反比, 窮國長期將趕上富國的所得水準, 請說明之.